

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐
no ☐

Property Name: Bridendolph House Inventory Number: WA-V-429
Address: Catholic Church Road ,north of Historic district: yes ☒ no
City: Big Pool Zip Code: 21711 County: Washington
USGS Quadrangle(s): Cherry Run
Property Owner: Maryland Dept. of Natural Resources Tax Account ID Number: 000260
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 25 Tax Map Number: 20
Project: Indian Springs DNR, Historic Sites Survey Agency: Maryland Dept. of Natural Resources
Agency Prepared By: Paula S. Reed & Assoicates, Inc.
Preparer's Name: Edie Wallace Date Prepared: 12/9/2008
Documentation is presented in: Washington County Courthouse; U.S. Population Cesus records; Maryland Archives
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended
Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
Name of the District/Property: _____
Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: yes Listed: yes
Site visit by MHT Staff yes ☒ no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

The Bridendolph House sits in the confluence of two small branches of Rabble Run. It is surrounded by a small clearing with Hearthstone Mountain rising steeply to the east and Bullskin Mountain to the west. The cleared area has grown up with brush and small trees. In addition to the modern hunting lodge the complex at the site includes the Harrison Bridendolph House, and a ruin of an outbuilding which had a poured concrete foundation.

The house faces south. It is a one and a half story log structure covered with board and batten siding. Horizontal boards cover the gables. The logs are hand hewn with completely flat-topped corner joining. The logs have evidence of whitewash finish or white paint beneath the board and batten siding. The siding was cut with a circular saw, and also shows remnants of white paint or whitewash. The house rests on low fieldstone foundations. It has no cellar.

The early 20th century house is in poor condition and has lost its integrity of location, setting and many materials. None of its historic associated buildings remain, and the cleared area, which was once farmed is now grown up in meadow and brush.

The Bridendolph House, located on the north half of the 158-acre Bridendolph home farm called "Sawyer's Palace," appears to

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ☐ Eligibility not recommended ☒
Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments:

Jonathan Bay
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Blum
Reviewer, National Register Program

2/12/09

Date

2/12/09

Date

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

WA-V-429

Bridendolph House

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have been built after 1900, possibly as a hunting or summer retreat. The small 1 ½ story log house was tucked far back in the Rabble Run valley on the north half of the farm originally occupied by William Bridendolph, the patriarch of the family, and passed to his son Harrison after the Civil War. Its simple construction, including flat notched corners and a lack of a chimney or flue, indicate the late construction of the building and its likely use as a part-time retreat. The house has been vacant for at least 30 years and is in deteriorated condition. It is not associated with any persons or events of historical significance, and is not an outstanding example of any architectural style. The Bridendolph House is therefore not considered individually eligible for the National Register.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services_____
Date_____
Reviewer, National Register Program_____
Date

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. WA-V-429

1. Name of Property

(indicate preferred name)

historic Sawyer's Palace; Bridendolph House (preferred)
other Wibberly Cabin; DNR Site #11

2. Location

street and number north of Catholic Church Road not for publication
city, town Clear Spring ☒ vicinity
county Washington County

3. Owner of Property

(give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Maryland Dept. of Natural Resources
street and number Tawes State Office Bldg., 580 Taylor Ave. telephone
city, town Annapolis state MD zip code 21401-2352

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Washington County Courthouse tax map and parcel Map 20, Parcel 25
city, town Hagerstown liber 738 folio 771

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 sites
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			0

7. Description

Inventory No. WA-V-429

Condition

☐ excellent ☒ deteriorated
☐ good ☐ ruins
☐ fair ☐ altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Physical Description

In Indian Springs Wildlife Management Area, a deeply rutted dirt road winds northward from Catholic Church Road along Rabble Run at the base of Hearthstone Mountain. The road passes an old sawmill site and the ruins of another house before it reaches the Bridendolph House, also known as the "Wibberly Cabin" and a 1970s hunting lodge constructed nearby. Both buildings are abandoned.

The Bridendolph House sits in the confluence of two small branches of Rabble Run. It is surrounded by a small clearing with Hearthstone Mountain rising steeply to the east and Bullskin Mountain to the west. The cleared area has grown up with brush and small trees. In addition to the modern hunting lodge the complex at the site includes the Harrison Bridendolph House, and a ruin of an outbuilding which had a poured concrete foundation.

The house faces south. It is a one and a half story log structure covered with board and batten siding. Horizontal boards cover the gables. The logs are hand hewn with completely flat-topped corner joining. The logs have evidence of whitewash finish or white paint beneath the board and batten siding. The siding was cut with a circular saw, and also shows remnants of white paint or whitewash. The house rests on low fieldstone foundations. It has no cellar.

The house follows a two room plan with the front section having three bays across the south façade and side gables. The rear section, to the north has two bays on the east elevation and one on the west. This section's roof ridge intersects the north slope of the front section's roof. A log interior wall separates the two sections. The roof system of the front section is covered with corrugated sheet metal, and that of the rear section with channel drain sheet metal. There is no fireplace or chimney.

The south front elevation has a window, door, window fenestration pattern, along with a remnant of an across the front shed-roofed porch. Windows at the front elevation have been partially covered with plywood, but parts of the windows are exposed. They have two over two pane sash. The windows are trimmed with boards along each side that have round bead molding up the center. Topping the windows are molded flat-topped wooden headers. On the west elevation, there are three windows. One has no remaining sash at all, the other two retain portions of two over two pane sash. In the west gable is a six-light window, set off-center. The north end wall has one window with no sash remaining, and an elongated window opening in the gable, also with no panes or sash. The east elevation has a door and a window in the rear section. The window has six over six light sash. There is also a window in the east gable, offset from the center. It retains no panes or sash.

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Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. WA-V-429

Name
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There are two doors into the house. The front door is in the center bay of the south elevation. The second door is in the east elevation of the back wing. Both doors are board and batten and without transoms. The east door is hung backwards with the battens facing the exterior, and there is a stove pipe hole cut through it just below the top batten.

The interior of the house is divided into two rooms with the same configuration at the second floor. The front room is approximately 14' by 10' with an enclosed winder stair in its northeast corner. The stair is enclosed with tongue and groove beaded vertical paneling. A board and batten door opens to the staircase at the second step. A door underneath the stair opens into a small closet.

The two rooms are separated by a plastered log wall. The door between the two rooms has four panels and is grain painted. The door seems to have been re-hung, since the bottom has been cut down. The rear room has had wallboard installed across the east wall to cover the window and door. It measures approximately 14' by 11'8".

Evaluation of Integrity:

The early 20th century house is in poor condition and has lost its integrity of location, setting and many materials. None of its historic associated buildings remain, and the cleared area, which was once farmed is now grown up in meadow and brush.

8. Significance

Inventory No. WA-V-429

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates unknown

Architect/Builder unknown

Construction dates ca.1866

Evaluation for:

☒ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☐ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The Bridendolph House, located on the north half of the 158-acre Bridendolph home farm called *Sawyer's Palace*, appears to have been built after 1900, possibly as a hunting or summer retreat. The small 1 ½ story log house was tucked far back in the Rabble Run valley on the north half of the farm originally occupied by William Bridendolph, the patriarch of the family, and passed to his son Harrison after the Civil War. Its simple construction, including flat notched corners and a lack of a chimney or flue, indicate the late construction of the building and its likely use as a part-time retreat. The house has been vacant for at least 30 years and is in deteriorated condition. It is therefore not considered eligible for the National Register.

Historic Context

While the valley lands of Washington County were easily converted to the general/grain farming traditions carried in by German and Pennsylvania-German immigrants, the mountains bordering the valleys on the east and west provided different opportunities for development. Covered with old growth trees and laden with iron ore, the mountains were soon home to several iron furnace operations. The Green Spring Furnace, nestled within the North Mountain ranges to the west, was established in 1765 by Lancelot Jacques and Thomas Johnson (Scharf, p. 1295). The insatiable need for wood to provide charcoal for the furnaces ensured that previously forested mountain land was eventually cleared.

Through the first half of the 19th century, the west-central region of Maryland became known for grain production. Grain was sold in bulk, or processed into flour and meal, or distilled into whiskey. These commodities were shipped to markets in Baltimore or Philadelphia. Shipping from western Maryland was a problem, and hindered the growth and prosperity associated with grain production. There was no reliable inland water route to the farming areas, although navigation of the Potomac River was seasonally available from the 1790s through 1828. Road transportation served as the primary artery for the freight hauling needs of the region. Maryland, therefore promoted turnpike development, although most of these toll routes were privately

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funded. The output and growth in population in the western areas of Maryland encouraged construction and improvement of roads.

In 1806 the Federal government began the construction of a highway that would lead to the newly acquired Louisiana Purchase lands comprising much of the central portion of the United States. The "National Road" began in Cumberland, Maryland following the old Braddock Road, a rough wagon track established by explorers and traders, and led to Wheeling in Virginia (West Virginia) and later on to Terre Haute, Indiana. The main wagon road from Baltimore to Cumberland, a collection of privately owned and operated turnpike segments that ran through the heart of Washington County was eventually upgraded and consolidated to become part of the National Road system. The National Pike, as it became known, was one of the most heavily traveled east-west routes in America with traffic passing all hours of the day and night. The Pike passed through both the town of Clear Spring and the village of Indian Springs spawning hotels, taverns, and shops. It was in 1819 that Indian Springs received its name by virtue of its new Post Office (Scharf, p. 1294).

Construction of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal along the Potomac River as an alternative transportation system began in 1828 and reached the western districts of Washington County by 1839. Not only did the canal open a new avenue of transportation for agricultural products but it also became a source of employment for many who lived nearby. The "canal towns" of Washington County, as well as throughout the adjoining rural areas, were full of men whose occupation listed on the census as "boating on the canal" or "boatman." Other common occupations in rural Washington County included farmer, farm laborer, and – in areas around the several active iron works – miner, collier, and "works at furnace."

The Clear Spring and Indian Springs Districts in Washington County benefited from both the National Pike and the C&O Canal in close proximity. Although highway transportation waned as the canal and railroad peaked through the second half of the 19th century, both districts ranked among the higher rural district populations in 1880 (Scharf, p. 974). Still, the west-central Maryland "bread basket" saw a slow decline in the dominance of grain production and milling, largely due to the advances in steam powered mills and the railroad. As mid-western farms began to concentrate on wheat, the farms of Washington County developed a more diversified product list, eventually shifting to dairy products, fruit, and vegetable production. By 1900, the "General Farm" designation was commonly found on the census in Washington County.

The advent of the automobile in the first decades of the 20th century briefly revived the aging National Turnpike. However, the urbanization and industrialization process of the late 19th century gradually transformed the economy of Maryland. While agricultural pursuits continued

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in the rural parts of the state, their relative importance as the driving force of the economy declined (Bruchey in Walsh and Fox, p. 483, 484). In 1920, Maryland had become 60% urban with slightly over half the state's population in Baltimore (Crooks in Walsh and Fox, p. 590). Meanwhile suburban residential districts and recreational areas spread outward from Washington D.C. and Baltimore into Montgomery and Baltimore Counties, a trend that has continued to the present. The conversion of farmland use to dairy and orchards led to the decrease of traditional agricultural industries particularly milling and attendant businesses and industries.

The 1930 drought and the Great Depression brought more woes to Maryland farmers. In 1931, one of the major bank failures in Maryland was the Central Trust Company of Frederick and its 11 branches. When it collapsed, it affected 14 smaller banks in western Maryland. This troubled the already depressed farming area in central and western Maryland even more. The bleak economic outlook for farmers in the region encouraged even more people to leave the land and try to turn their fortunes in the city.

After World War II with the advent of the post war booming manufacturing economy and the emerging Cold War, population began to shift once again. This time with the encouragement of the government's new interstate highway system, the defense highways developed in the Eisenhower administration, upwardly mobile and automobile owning city dwellers left the urban environments of Washington DC and Baltimore to create suburban neighborhoods on the edges of the cities. Since the late 1940s, suburban development has sprawled outward into and throughout mid-Maryland substantially reducing agriculture and profoundly altering the rural scene.

Architecture

Log construction remained very typical in Washington County throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, as shown by the vast number of remaining log houses built before 1860. Dwellings built of log range from small cabins to large and pretentious houses. They were almost always covered with clapboards, stucco, or, in the 19th century, with brick casing. Covering the logs in most instances seems to have been the intent upon construction, as suggested by examination of log structures in the area that show little or no weathering on their log walls beneath siding.

The people of mid-Maryland built according to the materials that were available to them, sometimes drawing upon long-established traditions based upon European and British patterns and upon their own interpretations of current styles and construction techniques, adapted to local conditions. Elements of fashionable styles were incorporated into the region's buildings along

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with traditional features. With the exception of exterior applications of stylistic door treatments and symmetrical fenestration, typically, the more fashionable architectural elements were found on the interior in the form of moldings, mantels, and stairs. Although there are pure stylistic examples, particularly dating from the later 19th century, the vast majority of the region's buildings are vernacular structures.

Resource History

The Bridendolph family emigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania where William Bridendolph was born around 1805. William and his wife Martha had their first son Harrison in Pennsylvania before they immigrated to Maryland where six more children were born. William Bridendolph may have been living on the 158-acre tract of land owned by Anthony Britendolph (possibly his older brother?) called *Sawyer's Palace* when it was sold in 1837 to the Zeller brothers for \$1,000 (Deed Book [DB] SS, p. 772). Although no deed was ever recorded, William Britendolph claimed he purchased the tract from the Zellers in an 1843 mortgage of the property (DB OHW 1, p. 487). In 1840 William recorded a resurvey of *Sawyer's Palace*, but the resurvey was never patented.

In 1843, William Bridendolph (Britendoll) mortgaged *Sawyer's Palace*, along with the four acres of corn and three acres of buckwheat "growing in the ground," to neighbors Thomas Mains and Levi Moore for a debt of \$500 which he owed the two men (DB OHW 1, p. 487). This was just the beginning of a series of debts and mortgages that Bridendolph, and later his sons, juggled through the following decades. It appears that William in fact defaulted on his mortgage, losing ownership of his home farm. In 1859, Levi and Catharine Moore sold *Sawyer's Palace* to William's wife Martha for \$200 (DB IN 14, p. 406). That same year Thomas Taggart's Map of Washington County was drawn, showing "W. Bridendolph" on the *Sawyer's Palace* tract with an indication of a house and mill (see attached 1859 map).

In 1862, as the American Civil War reached into Maryland, Harrison Bridendolph joined the Maryland Infantry, 6th Regiment, Co. H and later transferred to the 1st Regiment. When he returned home he married Fannie Forsyth, a neighbor's daughter. William and Harrison Bridendolph transferred the *Sawyer's Palace* home farm and a number of other tracts back and forth several times through the 1860s and 1870s. The 1877 Atlas of Washington County showed the tract on Rabble Run under the name "H. Bridendolph," indicating that it was Harrison who then occupied the home farm (see attached 1877 map). In 1888, *Sawyer's Palace* was "in the occupation of said Harrison" when his father William sold it back to him once more for \$100 (DB 92, p. 345).

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Continuation Sheet

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The 1870 U.S. Population Census record for District 15 (Indian Springs P.O.) listed Harrison Bridendolph as a 40-year old farm laborer with his wife and four children under the age of five. Listing his real estate value at just \$500, Harrison Bridendolph was typical of his neighbors in the Bear Pond Mountain area, many of whom were listed as farmers, laborers, and boatmen on the nearby C&O Canal. In 1880, Harrison Bridendolph's family had grown by two and he listed himself as a farmer.

Harrison Bridendolph subdivided the home farm in 1893, selling the "southern part" of 75 acres to his son William H. (Harry) and the north half of 83 acres (the subject location) to Rebecca McKee and her husband James McKee (DB 100, p. 676; ref. in DB 102, p. 629).¹ Rebecca McKee immediately sold the 83 acres, "with all of the improvements," to Joseph McKee for \$50. On the 1900 census, Joseph McKee, who also owned nearby parcels, was listed in the neighborhood of the *Sawyer's Palace* farm and listed immediately following was David Bridendolph, a "day laborer," oldest son of Harrison Bridendolph. Joseph McKee eventually sold the farm to David in 1924, by then reduced to 65 acres (DB 167, p. 382).

It is likely that the small log house now standing on the *Sawyer's Palace* north parcel was constructed by David Bridendolph as a hunting or summer retreat. The tiny two-room building has no chimney or flue for a heat source implying its part-time usage. The flat notches of the log construction are most commonly found in this region on early 20th century log buildings. However many parts of the building appear to be reused from an earlier dwelling – hand hewn logs, one 6 over 6 sash window, and a grain-painted door shaved to fit the opening.

¹ Rebecca McKee was likely the widow Harrison Bridendolph's younger brother William. William and Rebecca Bridendall [sic] conveyed an adjoining property to Peter J. Hull in 1878. William, who would have been 35 in 1880, could not be located on the 1880 census.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. WA-V-429

- Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Western Maryland. Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, Inc., 2002 (CD-ROM).
U.S. Population Census Records. HeritageQuest Online, www.heritagequest.com.
Walsh, Richard and William Lloyd Fox, eds. Maryland, A History. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1974.
Washington County Land Records, Washington County Courthouse, Hagerstown, MD
Washington County Patented Certificates, Plats.net, www.msa.md.gov.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 1/2 acre
Acreage of historical setting 211.54 acres
Quadrangle name Clear Spring Quad Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The surveyed property included only the site of the log house and an adjoining concrete foundation.

The survey boundary was based on the area of the historic building complex. The surrounding land has not been farmed for several decades and is intruded upon by a nearby hunting lodge built in the 1970s.

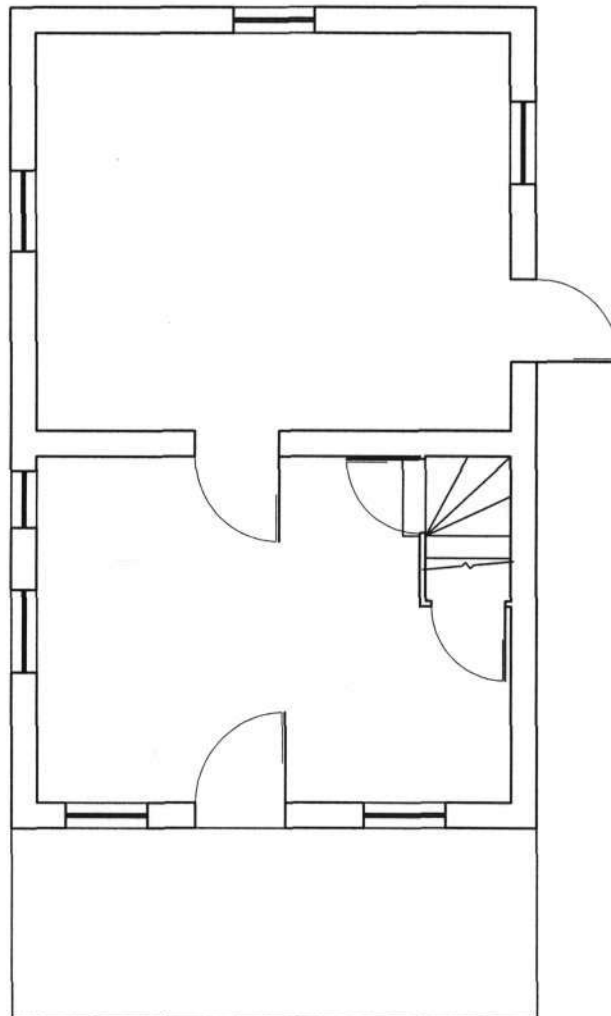
11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Edie Wallace, historian; Paula S. Reed, Ph.D., architectural historian		
organization	Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc.	date	December 2008
street & number	1 W. Franklin St., Suite 300	telephone	301-739-2070
city or town	Hagerstown	state	Maryland

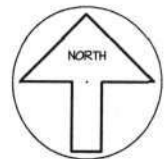
The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600



DNR #11, ACCESS ROAD LEADING NORTH FROM
CATHOLIC CHURCH ROAD, CLEAR SPRING, MARYLAND



SCALE: 3/16"=1'-0"

WA-V-429 Harrison Bridendolph House

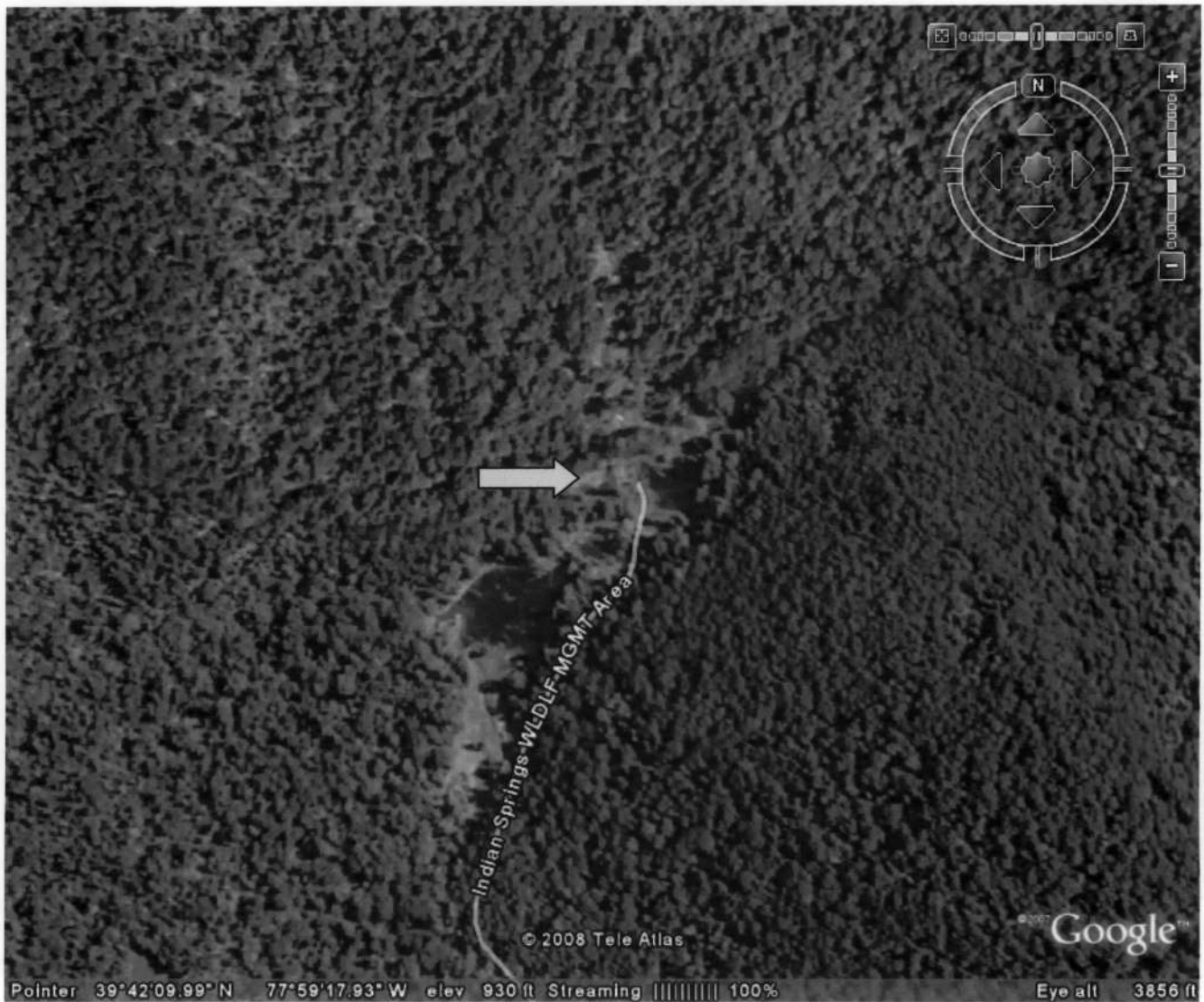
Cushwa & Stouffer
Architects, LLC

One West Franklin Street, Suite 201 Hagerstown, Maryland 21740
Phone: 301-739-7995 | Fax: 301-739-0765 | info@cushwastouffer.com

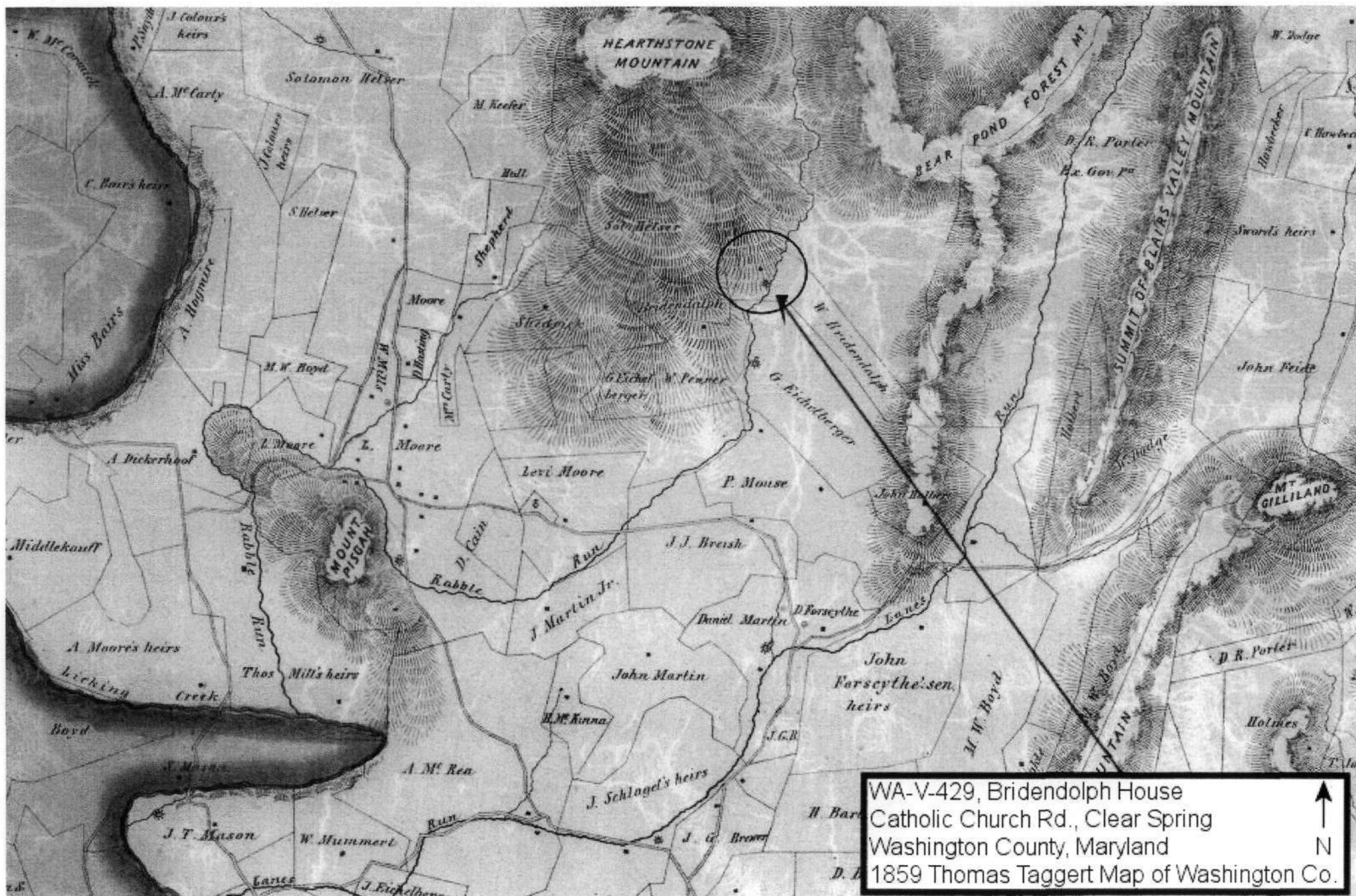
Indian Springs W. M. A.
Clear Spring, Maryland

SK.5

31 October 2008

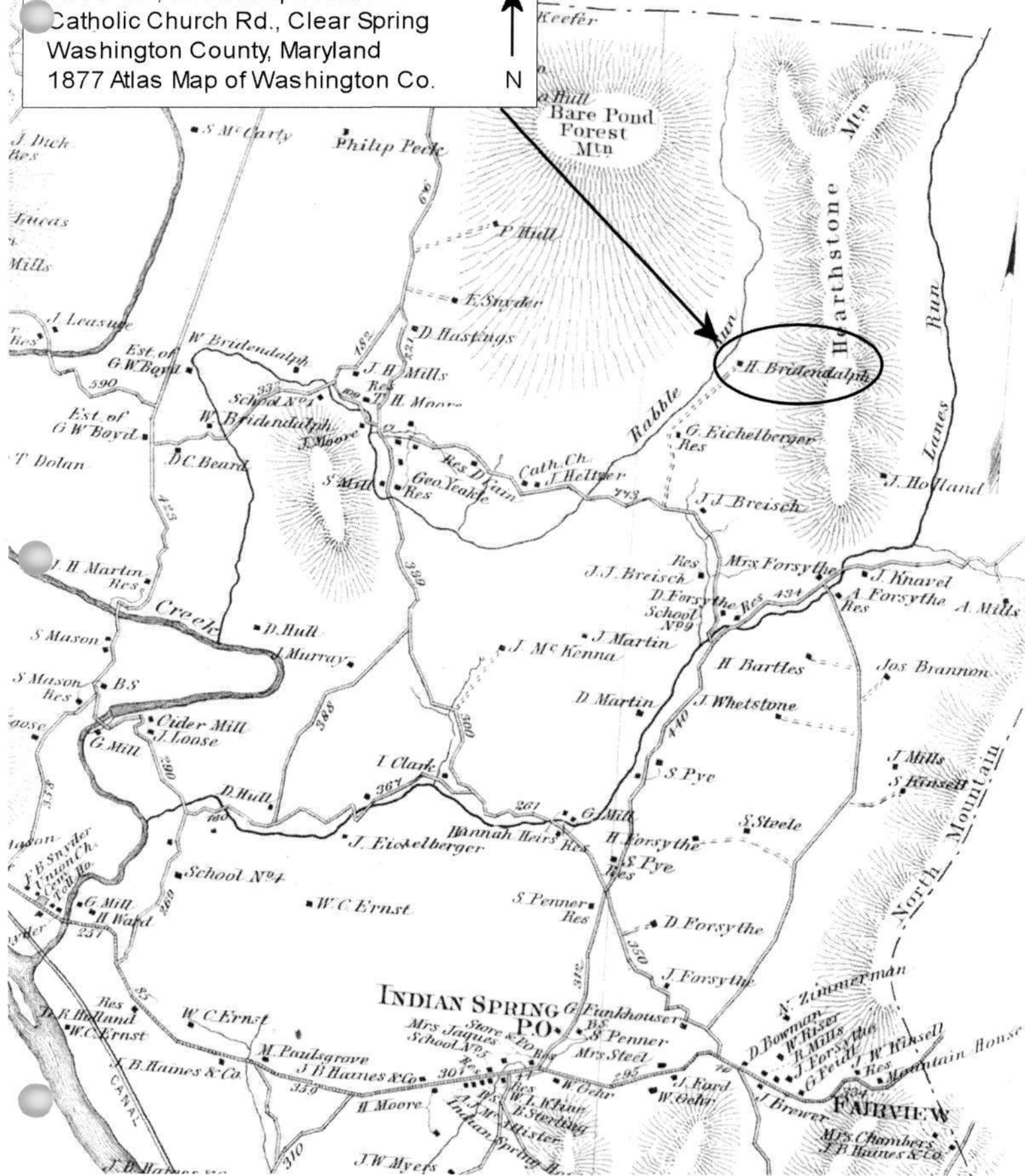


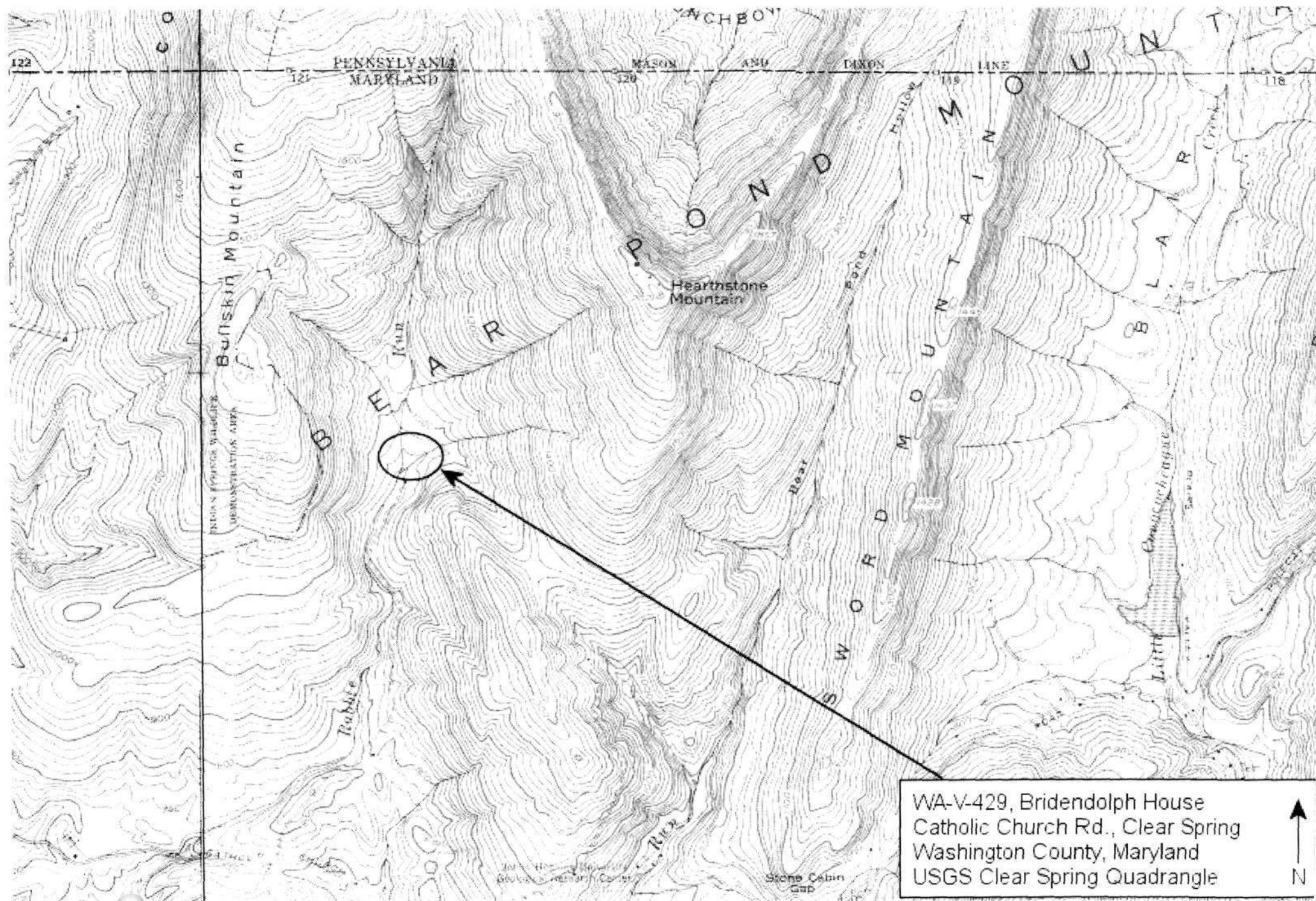
WA-V-429
Bridendolph House
North of Catholic Church Road
Clear Spring vicinity, Washington County, MD



WA-V-429, Bridendolph House
Catholic Church Rd., Clear Spring
Washington County, Maryland
1859 Thomas Taggart Map of Washington Co.

WA-V429, Bridendolph House
Catholic Church Rd., Clear Spring
Washington County, Maryland
1877 Atlas Map of Washington Co.





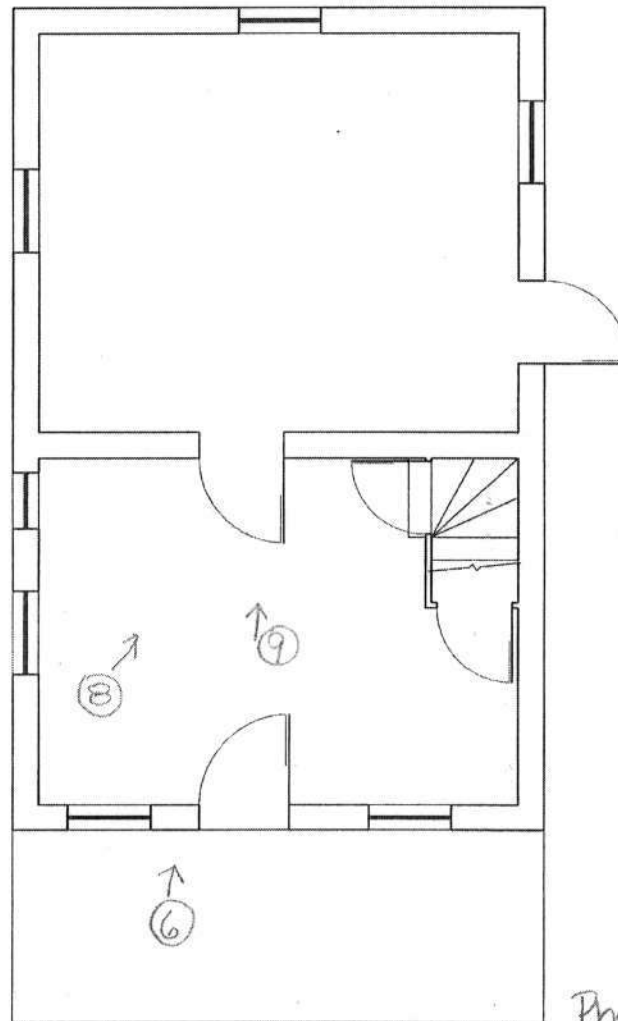
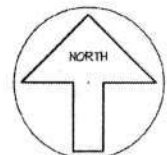


Photo view
and number



① ↗ DNR #11, ACCESS ROAD LEADING NORTH FROM
CATHOLIC CHURCH ROAD, CLEAR SPRING, MARYLAND

SCALE: 3/16"=1'-0"

WA-V-429

Harrison Bridendolph House

Cushwa & Stouffer
Architects, LLC

One West Franklin Street, Suite 201 Hagerstown, Maryland 21740
Phone: 301-739-7995 | Fax: 301-739-0765 | info@cushwastouffer.com

Indian Springs W. M. A.
Clear Spring, Maryland

SK.5

31 October 2008



WA-V-429

Harrison Bridendolph House (Wibberly Cabin)
North of Catholic Church Road, Clear Spring vic.

Washington Co., MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

S. elevation, N. view

1 of 10



WA-V-429

Harrison Bridendolph House (Wibberly Cabin)
North of Catholic Church Road, Clear Spring vic.
Washington Co., MD

P. Reed

10/08
MDSHPO

W. elevation, E view

2 of 10



WA-V- 429

Harrison Bridendolph House (Wibberly Cabin)
North of Catholic Church Road, Clear Spring vic.

Washington Co., MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

Elevation, S. view

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WA-V-429

Harrison Bridendolph House (Wibberly Cabin)
North of Catholic Church Road, Clear Spring vic.

Washington Co., MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

NE corner, flat notching

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WA-V-429

Harrison Bridendolph (Wibberly Cabin)

North of Catholic Church Road, Clear Spring vic.

Washington Co., MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

East elevation, W. view

5 of 10



WA-V- 429

Harrison Bridendolph House (Wibberly Cabin)

North of Catholic Church Road, Clear Spring vic.

Washington Co., MD

P. Reed

.10/08

MDSHPO

Detail, Siding + trim, S. wall

6 of 10



WA-V-429

Harrison Bridendolph House (Wibberly Cabin)

North of Catholic Church Road, Clear Spring vic.

Washington Co., MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

Concrete foundation

7 of 10



WA-V-429

Harrison Bridendolph House (Wilberly Cabin)
North of Catholic Church Road, Clear Spring vic.
Washington Co., MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

Stair case, S. room

8 of 10



WA-V-429

Harrison Bridenolph House (Wibbery Cabin)
North of Catholic Church Road, Clear Spring vic
Washington Co., MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPD

Interior door

9910



WA-V-429

Harrison Bridenolph House (Wibberly Cabin)
North of Catholic Church Road, Clear Spring vic.
Washington Co., MD

P. Reed

10/08

MDSHPO

Second floor, NW view

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